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88TH CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION

# S. 414

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## IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JANUARY 22 (legislative day, JANUARY 15), 1963

Mr. MUNDT (for himself, Mr. DOUGLAS, Mr. CASE, Mr. DODD, Mr. SMATHERS, Mr. GOLDWATER, Mr. PROXMIRE, Mr. FONG, Mr. HICKENLOOPER, Mr. MILLER, Mr. KEATING, Mr. LAUSCHIE, and Mr. SCOTT) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations

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## A BILL

To create the Freedom Commission and the Freedom Academy, to conduct research to develop an integrated body of operational knowledge in the political, psychological, economic, technological, and organizational areas to increase the non-military capabilities of the United States in the global struggle between freedom and communism, to educate and train Government personnel and private citizens to understand and implement this body of knowledge, and also to provide education and training for foreign students in these areas of knowledge under appropriate conditions.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*  
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

I

1 SHORT TITLE

2 SECTION 1. This Act may be cited as the "Freedom  
3 Commission Act".

4 CONGRESSIONAL FINDINGS AND STATEMENT OF POLICY

5 SEC. 2. (a) The Congress of the United States makes  
6 the following findings and statement of policy:

7 (1) The United States in preparing to defend its  
8 national interests in coming years faces grave and complex  
9 problems in the nonmilitary as well as military areas.

10 (2) First and foremost are the problems raised by the  
11 unremitting drives by the Soviet Union and Communist  
12 China seeking world domination and the destruction of all  
13 non-Communist societies. The Communist bloc and the  
14 various Communist parties have systematically prepared  
15 themselves to wage a thousand-pronged aggression in the  
16 nonmilitary area. Drawing on their elaborate studies and  
17 extensive pragmatic tests, Communist leaders have developed  
18 their conspiratorial version of nonmilitary conflict into an  
19 advanced, operational art in which they employ and orches-  
20 trate an extraordinary variety of conflict instruments in the  
21 political, psychological, ideological, economic, technological,  
22 organizational and paramilitary areas enabling them to ap-  
23 proach their immediate and long-range objectives along  
24 many paths. This creates unique and unprecedented prob-  
25 lems for the United States in a conflict that is being waged

1 in student organizations, peasant villages, labor unions, mass  
2 communication systems, in city and jungle, and institutions  
3 and organizations of every description, as well as in the  
4 world's chancelleries. Recognizing that nonmilitary conflict  
5 makes extraordinary demands upon its practitioners, the  
6 Communists, for several decades, have intensively trained  
7 their leadership groups and cadres in an extensive network of  
8 basic, intermediate, and advanced schools. The Sino-Soviet  
9 conflict capacity has been immeasurably increased by the  
10 mobilization of research, science, industry, technology, and  
11 education to serve the power-seeking ambitions of Com-  
12 munist leaders rather than the needs of their people.

13 (3) Second, the problems of the United States are  
14 complicated by the emergence of many new nations, the  
15 unstable or deteriorating political, social and economic con-  
16 ditions in many parts of the world, the revolutionary forces  
17 released by the rising expectations of the world's people,  
18 and other factors, all of which increase the difficulties of  
19 achieving our national objectives of preventing Communist  
20 penetration while seeking to build viable, free, and inde-  
21 pendent nations.

22 (4) The nature of the Sino-Soviet power drive, the  
23 revolutionary and fluid world situation, the emergence of  
24 the United States as the major leader of the free world and  
25 the need to deal with the people of nations as well as govern-

## 4

1 ments, has compelled the United States to employ many new  
2 instruments under the headings of traditional diplomacy,  
3 intelligence, technical assistance, aid programs, trade devel-  
4 opment, educational exchange, cultural exchange, and  
5 counterinsurgency (as well as in the area of related military  
6 programs). To interrelate and program these present in-  
7 struments over long periods already requires a high degree  
8 of professional competence in many specialties, as well as  
9 great managerial skill.

10 (5) However, the United States has fallen short in  
11 developing and utilizing its full capacity to achieve its objec-  
12 tives in the world struggle. Not only do we need to improve  
13 the existing instruments, but a wide range of additional  
14 methods and means in both the Government and private  
15 sectors must be worked out and integrated with the existing  
16 instruments of our policy. Otherwise, the United States will  
17 lack the means to defeat many forms of Communist aggres-  
18 sion and to extend the area of freedom, national independ-  
19 ence, and self-government, as well as to attain other national  
20 objectives. However, this will require an intensive and  
21 comprehensive research and training effort first to think  
22 through these additional methods and means, and, second, to  
23 educate and train not only specialists, but also leaders at  
24 several levels who can visualize and organize these many  
25 instruments in an integrated strategy, enabling the United

1 States to approach its national objectives along every path  
2 in accord with our ethic.

3 (6) There has been a tendency to look upon strategy as  
4 a series of discrete problems with planning often restricted  
5 by jurisdictional walls and parochial attitudes and too much  
6 piecemeal planning to handle emergencies at the expense  
7 of systematic, long-range development and programing  
8 of the many instruments potentially available to us. While  
9 there has been marked improvement in such things as  
10 language training at agency schools, and while university  
11 centers have made significant progress in area studies,  
12 nowhere has the United States established a training pro-  
13 gram to develop rounded strategists in the nonmilitary area  
14 or even certain vital categories of professional specialists,  
15 particularly in the area of political, ideological, psycholog-  
16 ical, and organizational operations and in certain areas of  
17 development work. Nor has the United States organized  
18 a research program which can be expected to think through  
19 the important additional range of methods and means that  
20 could be available to us in the Government and private  
21 sectors.

22 (7) In implementing this legislation the following re-  
23 quirements for developing our national capacity for global  
24 operations in the nonmilitary area should receive special  
25 attention:

1 I. At the upper levels of Government, the United States  
2 must have rounded strategists with intensive interdepart-  
3 mental training and experience who understand the range of  
4 instruments potentially available to us and who can or-  
5 ganize and program these instruments over long periods in  
6 an integrated, forward strategy that systematically develops  
7 and utilizes our full national capacity for the global struggle.

8 II. Below them, Government personnel must be trained  
9 to understand and implement this integrated strategy in all  
10 of its dimensions. Through intensive training, as well as  
11 experience, we must seek the highest professional compe-  
12 tence in those areas of specialized knowledge required by  
13 our global operations. Government personnel should have  
14 an underlying level of understanding as to the nature of the  
15 global conflict, the goals of the United States, and the vari-  
16 ous possible instruments in achieving these goals to facilitate  
17 team operations. We should seek to instill a high degree  
18 of clan and dedication.

19 III. Foreign affairs personnel at all levels must under-  
20 stand communism with special emphasis on Communist non-  
21 military conflict technique. It is not enough to have experts  
22 available for consultation. This is basic knowledge which  
23 must be widely disseminated, if planning and implementa-



1 tion are to be geared to the conflict we are in. (The present  
2 two weeks seminar offered at the Foreign Service Institute  
3 is entirely too brief for even lower ranking personnel.)

4 IV. The private sector must understand how it can par-  
5 ticipate in the global struggle in a sustained and systematic  
6 manner. There exists in the private sector a huge reservoir  
7 of talent, ingenuity, and strength which can be developed  
8 and brought to bear in helping to solve many of our global  
9 problems. We have hardly begun to explore the range of  
10 possibilities.

11 V. The public must have a deeper understanding of  
12 communism, especially Communist nonmilitary conflict tech-  
13 nique, and the nature of the global struggle, including the  
14 goals of the United States.

15 (8) The hereinafter created Freedom Academy must be  
16 a prestige institution and every effort should be made to  
17 demonstrate this is a major effort by the United States in a  
18 vital area.

19 (b) It is the intent and purpose of the Congress that  
20 the authority and powers granted in this Act be fully utilized  
21 by the Commission established by section 4 of this Act to  
22 achieve the objectives set forth in subsection (a) (7) of this  
23 section. It is the further intent and purpose of the Congress

1 that the authority, powers, and functions of the Commission  
2 and the Academy as set forth in this Act are to be broadly  
3 construed.

4 DEFINITIONS

5 SEC. 3. As used in this Act—

6 (1) The term "Commission" means the Freedom Com-  
7 mission established by section 4 of this Act; and

8 (2) The term "Academy" means the Freedom Acad-  
9 emy established by section 6 of this Act.

10 ESTABLISHMENT OF THE FREEDOM COMMISSION

11 SEC. 4. There is established in the executive branch of  
12 the Government an independent agency to be known as the  
13 Freedom Commission which shall be composed of six mem-  
14 bers and a chairman, each of whom shall be a citizen of the  
15 United States. The Chairman may from time to time desig-  
16 nate any other member of the Commission as Acting Chair-  
17 man to act in the place and stead of the Chairman during  
18 his absence. The Chairman (or the Acting Chairman in  
19 the absence of the Chairman) shall preside at all meetings of  
20 the Commission, and a quorum for the transaction of business  
21 shall consist of at least four members present. Each member  
22 of the Commission, including the Chairman, shall have equal  
23 responsibility and authority in all decisions and actions of the  
24 Commission, shall have full access to all information relating  
25 to the performance of his duties or responsibilities, and shall

1 have one vote. Action of the Commission shall be deter-  
2 mined by a majority vote of the members present. The  
3 Chairman (or Acting Chairman in the absence of the Chair-  
4 man) shall be the official spokesman of the Commission in  
5 its relations with the Congress, Government agencies, per-  
6 sons, or the public, and, on behalf of the Commission, shall  
7 see to the faithful execution of the policies and decisions of  
8 the Commission, and shall report thereon to the Commission  
9 from time to time or as the Commission may direct. The  
10 Commission shall have an official seal which shall be  
11 judicially noticed.

12 MEMBERSHIP OF THE COMMISSION

13 SEC. 5. (a) Members of the Commission and the  
14 Chairman shall be appointed by the President, by and with  
15 the advice and consent of the Senate. Not more than four  
16 members, including the Chairman, may be members of any  
17 one political party. In submitting any nomination to the  
18 Senate, the President shall set forth the experience and  
19 qualifications of the nominee. The term of each member  
20 of the Commission, other than the Chairman, shall be six  
21 years, except that (1) the terms of office of the members  
22 first taking office shall expire as designated by the Presi-  
23 dent at the time of the appointment, two at the end of two  
24 years, two at the end of four years, and two at the end of

1 six years; and (2) any member appointed to fill a vacancy  
2 occurring prior to the expiration of the term for which his  
3 predecessor was appointed shall be appointed for the re-  
4 mainder of such term. The Chairman shall serve as such  
5 during the pleasure of the President, and shall receive com-  
6 pensation at the rate of \$20,500 per annum. Each other  
7 member of the Commission shall receive compensation at the  
8 rate of \$20,000 per annum. Any member of the Commis-  
9 sion may be removed by the President for inefficiency,  
10 neglect of duty, or malfeasance in office.

11 (b) No member of the Commission shall engage in  
12 any business, vocation, or employment other than that of  
13 serving as a member of the Commission.

14 ESTABLISHMENT OF THE FREEDOM ACADEMY; PRINCIPAL  
15 FUNCTIONS OF THE COMMISSION AND ACADEMY

16 SEC. 6. The Commission shall establish under its super-  
17 vision and control an advanced research, development, and  
18 training center to be known as the Freedom Academy. The  
19 Academy shall be located at such place or places within the  
20 United States as the Commission shall determine. The prin-  
21 cipal functions of the Commission and Academy shall be:

22 (1) To conduct research designed to improve the  
23 methods and means by which the United States seeks its  
24 national objectives in the nonmilitary part of the global  
25 struggle. This should include improvement of the present

1 methods and means and exploration of the full range of ad-  
2 ditional methods and means that may be available to us in  
3 both the Government and private sectors. Special attention  
4 shall be given to problems of an interdepartmental nature  
5 and to problems involved in organizing and programing the  
6 full spectrum of methods and means potentially available in  
7 the Government and private sectors in an integrated, forward  
8 strategy that will systematically develop and utilize the  
9 full capacity of the United States to seek its national objec-  
10 tives in the global struggle, including the defeat of all forms  
11 of Communist aggression and the building of free, inde-  
12 pendent, and viable nations.

13 (2) To educate and train Government personnel and  
14 private citizens so as to meet the requirements set forth in  
15 section 2 (a) (7) of this Act. The Academy shall be the  
16 principal Government interdepartmental, educational, and  
17 training center in the nonmilitary area of the United States  
18 global operations. Authority is also granted to educate and  
19 train foreign students, when this is in the national interest  
20 and is approved by the Secretary of State.

21 (3) To provide leadership in encouraging and assisting  
22 universities and other institutions to increase and improve  
23 research, educational, and training programs attuned to the  
24 global operational needs of the United States.

25 (4) To provide leadership, guidance, and assistance to

1 the training staffs of Government agencies handling United  
2 States global operations, including training programs con-  
3 ducted at oversea posts.

4 (5) To provide a center where officers and employees  
5 of Government agencies, as well as private citizens, can meet  
6 to discuss and explore common and special elements of their  
7 problems in improving United States capabilities in the global  
8 struggle.

9 STUDENT SELECTION; GRANTS; ADMISSION OF FOREIGN  
10 STUDENTS

11 SEC. 7. (a) Academy students, other than Government  
12 personnel, shall be selected, insofar as is practicable and in  
13 the public interest, from those areas, organizations, and insti-  
14 tutions where trained leadership and informed public opinion  
15 are most needed to achieve the objectives set forth in section  
16 2 (a) (7) IV and V. Persons in Government service com-  
17 ing within the provisions of the Government Employees  
18 Training Act may be trained at the Academy pursuant to  
19 the provisions of said Act. All agencies and departments  
20 of Government are authorized to assign officers and em-  
21 ployees to the Academy for designated training.

22 (b) The Commission is authorized to make grants to  
23 students and to pay expenses incident to training and study  
24 under this Act. This authorization shall include authority  
25 to pay actual and necessary travel expenses to and from the

1 Academy or other authorized place of training under this  
2 Act. The Commission is authorized to grant financial as-  
3 sistance to the dependents of students who hold no office or  
4 employment under the Federal Government during the time  
5 they are undergoing training authorized under this Act.  
6 Grants and other financial assistance under this Act shall be  
7 in such amounts and subject to such regulations as the Com-  
8 mission may deem appropriate to carry out the provisions  
9 of this Act.

10 (c) Foreign students selected for training under this  
11 Act shall be admitted as nonimmigrants under section 101  
12 (a) (15) (F) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8  
13 U.S.C. 1101 (a) (15) (F) ) for such time and under such  
14 conditions as may be prescribed by regulations promulgated  
15 by the Commission, the Secretary of State, and the Attorney  
16 General. A person admitted under this section who fails  
17 to maintain the status under which he was admitted, or who  
18 fails to depart from the United States at the expiration  
19 of the time for which he was admitted, or who engages in  
20 activities of a political nature detrimental to the interest  
21 of the United States, or in activities in conflict with the  
22 security of the United States, shall, upon the warrant of the  
23 Attorney General, be taken into custody and promptly  
24 deported pursuant to sections 241, 242, and 243 of the  
25 Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1251, 1252,

1 and 1253). Deportation proceedings under this section  
2 shall be summary and findings of the Attorney General as to  
3 matters of fact shall be conclusive. Such persons shall not  
4 be eligible for suspension of deportation under section 244  
5 of such Act (8 U.S.C. 1254).

6 INFORMATION CENTER

7 SEC. 8. The Commission is authorized to establish an  
8 information center at such place or places within the United  
9 States as the Commission may determine. The principal  
10 function of the information center shall be to disseminate,  
11 with or without charge, information and materials which will  
12 assist people and organizations to increase their understand-  
13 ing of the true nature of the international Communist con-  
14 spiracy and of the dimensions and nature of the global  
15 struggle between freedom and communism, and of ways they  
16 can participate effectively toward winning that struggle and  
17 building free, independent, and viable nations. In carrying  
18 out this function, the Commission is authorized to prepare,  
19 make, and publish textbooks and other materials, including  
20 training films, suitable for high school, college, and com-  
21 munity level instruction, and also to publish such research  
22 materials as may be in the public interest. The Commission  
23 is authorized to disseminate such information and materials  
24 to such persons and organizations as may be in the public



1 interest on such terms and conditions as the Commission  
2 shall determine.

3 DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION

4 SEC. 9. Nothing in this Act shall authorize the dis-  
5 closure of any information or knowledge in any case in which  
6 such disclosure (1) is prohibited by any other law of the  
7 United States, or (2) is inconsistent with the security of  
8 the United States.

9 SECURITY CHECK OF PERSONNEL

10 SEC. 10. (a) Except as authorized by the Commission  
11 upon a determination by the Commission that such action is  
12 clearly consistent with the national interest, no individual  
13 shall be employed by the Commission, nor shall the Com-  
14 mission permit any individual to have access to information  
15 which is, for reasons of national security, specifically desig-  
16 nated by a United States Government agency for limited or  
17 restricted dissemination or distribution until the Civil Serv-  
18 ice Commission shall have made an investigation and report  
19 to the Commission on the character, associations, and loyalty  
20 of such individual, and the Commission shall have determined  
21 that employing such individual or permitting him to have  
22 access to such information will not endanger the common  
23 defense and security.

24 (b) In the event an investigation made pursuant to

1 subsection (a) of this section develops any data reflecting  
2 that the individual who is the subject of the investigation is  
3 of questionable loyalty or is a questionable security risk, the  
4 Civil Service Commission shall refer the matter to the Fed-  
5 eral Bureau of Investigation for the conduct of a full field  
6 investigation, the results of which shall be furnished to the  
7 Civil Service Commission for its information and appropriate  
8 action.

9 (c) If the Commission deems it to be in the national  
10 interest, the Commission may request the Civil Service Com-  
11 mission to make an investigation and report to the Commis-  
12 sion on the character, associations, and loyalty of any indi-  
13 vidual under consideration for training at the Academy, and  
14 if the Commission shall then determine that the training of  
15 such individual will not be in the best interest of the United  
16 States, he shall receive no training under this Act.

17 (d) In the event an investigation made pursuant to  
18 subsection (c) of this section develops any data reflecting  
19 that the individual who is the subject of the investigation is  
20 of questionable loyalty or is a questionable security risk,  
21 the Civil Service Commission shall refer the matter to the  
22 Federal Bureau of Investigation for the conduct of a full  
23 field investigation, the results of which shall be furnished to  
24 the Civil Service Commission for its information and appro-  
25 priate action.

1 (e) If the President or the Commission shall deem it to  
2 be in the national interest, he or the Commission may from  
3 time to time cause investigation of any individual which is  
4 required or authorized by subsections (a) and (c) of this  
5 section to be made by the Federal Bureau of Investigation  
6 instead of by the Civil Service Commission.

7 GENERAL AUTHORITY OF THE COMMISSION

8 SEC. 11. (a) In addition to the authority already  
9 granted, the Commission is authorized and empowered—

10 (1) to establish such temporary or permanent  
11 boards and committees as the Commission may from  
12 time to time deem necessary for the purposes of this  
13 Act;

14 (2) subject to the provisions of subsection (b) of  
15 this section, to appoint and fix the compensation of such  
16 personnel as may be necessary to carry out the functions  
17 of the Commission;

18 (3) to conduct such research, studies, and surveys  
19 as the Commission may deem necessary to carry out the  
20 purposes of this Act;

21 (4) to make, promulgate, issue, rescind, and amend  
22 such rules and regulations as may be necessary to carry  
23 out the purposes of this Act;

24 (5) to make such expenditures as may be necessary

1 for administering and carrying out the provisions of  
2 this Act;

3 (6) to utilize, with the approval of the President,  
4 the services, facilities, and personnel of other Govern-  
5 ment agencies and pay for such services, facilities, and  
6 personnel out of funds available to the Commission under  
7 this Act, either in advance, by reimbursement, or by  
8 direct transfer;

9 (7) to utilize or employ on a full-time or part-time  
10 basis, with the consent of the organization or govern-  
11 mental body concerned, the services of personnel of any  
12 State or local government or private organization to  
13 perform such functions on its behalf as may appear  
14 desirable to carry out the purposes of this Act, without  
15 requiring such personnel to sever their connection with  
16 the furnishing organization or governmental body; and  
17 to utilize personnel of a foreign government in the same  
18 manner and under the same circumstances with the  
19 approval of the Secretary of State;

20 (8) to acquire by purchase, lease, loan, or gift, and  
21 to hold and dispose of by sale, lease, or loan, real and  
22 personal property of all kinds necessary for, or resulting  
23 from, the exercise of authority granted by this Act;

24 (9) to receive and use funds donated by others, if  
25 such funds are donated without restrictions other than

1       that they be used in furtherance of one or more of the  
2       purposes of this Act;

3           (10) to accept and utilize the services of voluntary  
4       and uncompensated personnel and to provide transporta-  
5       tion and subsistence as authorized by section 5 of the  
6       Administrative Expenses Act of 1946 (5 U.S.C. 73b-  
7       2) for persons serving without compensation;

8           (11) to utilize the services of persons on a tem-  
9       porary basis and to pay their actual and necessary  
10      travel expenses and subsistence and, in addition, com-  
11      pensation at a rate not to exceed \$50 per day for each  
12      day spent in the work of the Commission.

13      (b) The personnel referred to in subsection (a) (2)  
14      of this section shall be appointed in accordance with the  
15      civil service laws and their compensation fixed in accord-  
16      ance with the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, ex-  
17      cept that, to the extent the Commission deems such action  
18      necessary to the discharge of its responsibilities, personnel  
19      may be employed and their compensation fixed without re-  
20      gard to such laws. No such personnel (except such per-  
21      sonnel whose compensation is fixed by law, and specially  
22      qualified professional personnel up to a limit of \$19,000)  
23      whose position would be subject to the Classification Act  
24      of 1949, as amended, if such Act were applicable to such  
25      position, shall be paid a salary at a rate in excess of the rate

1 payable under such Act for positions of equivalent difficulty  
2 or responsibility. The Commission shall make adequate  
3 provision for administrative review of any determination  
4 to dismiss any employee.

5                   GENERAL MANAGER OF THE COMMISSION

6       SEC. 12. The Commission is authorized to establish  
7 within the Commission a general manager, who shall dis-  
8 charge such of the administrative and executive functions  
9 of the Commission as the Commission may direct. The  
10 general manager shall be appointed by the Commission,  
11 shall serve at the pleasure of the Commission, shall be re-  
12 movable by the Commission, and shall receive compensation  
13 at a rate determined by the Commission, but not in excess  
14 of \$18,000 per annum.

15                   ADVISORY COMMITTEE

16       SEC. 13. (a) To assure effective cooperation between  
17 the Freedom Academy and various Government agencies  
18 concerned with its objectives, there is established an advisory  
19 committee to the Freedom Academy (referred to hereinafter  
20 as the "Committee"). The Committee shall be composed of  
21 one representative of each of the following agencies desig-  
22 nated by the head of each such agency from officers and em-  
23 ployees thereof: The Department of State; the Department  
24 of Defense; the Department of Health, Education, and Wel-

21

1 fare; the Central Intelligence Agency; the Federal Bureau  
2 of Investigation; the Agency for International Development;  
3 and the United States Information Agency.

4 (b) Members of the Committee shall elect a member  
5 to serve as Chairman of the Committee. The Chairman shall  
6 serve for such a term of one year. The chairmanship shall  
7 rotate among the representatives of the agencies who com-  
8 prise the membership of the Committee.

9 (c) No member of the Committee shall receive compen-  
10 sation for his services as such other than that received by him  
11 as an officer or employee of the agency represented by him.  
12 Each member of the Committee shall be reimbursed for ex-  
13 penses actually and necessarily incurred by him in the per-  
14 formance of duties of the Committee. Such reimbursements  
15 shall be made from funds appropriated to the Freedom Com-  
16 mission upon vouchers approved by the Chairman of the  
17 Committee.

18 (d) The Committee shall—

19 (1) serve as a medium for liaison between the  
20 Freedom Commission and the Government agencies  
21 represented in the Committee;

22 (2) review from time to time the plans, programs,  
23 and activities of the Freedom Commission and the Free-  
24 dom Academy, and transmit to the Commission such

1 recommendations as it may determine to be necessary or  
2 desirable for the improvement of those plans, programs,  
3 and activities;

4 (3) meet with the Freedom Commission periodi-  
5 cally, but not less often than semiannually, to consult  
6 with it with regard to the plans, programs, and activities  
7 of the Freedom Commission and the Federal Academy;  
8 and

9 (4) transmit to the President and to the Congress  
10 in January of each year a report containing (A) a com-  
11 prehensive description of the plans, programs, and activi-  
12 ties of the Commission and the Academy during the  
13 preceding calendar year, and (B) its recommendations  
14 for the improvement of those plans, programs, and  
15 activities.

16 (c) The Committee shall promulgate such rules and  
17 regulations as it shall determine to be necessary for the  
18 performance of its duties.

19 (f) The Commission shall furnish to the Committee  
20 without reimbursement such office space, personal services,  
21 supplies and equipment, information, and facilities as the  
22 Committee may require for the performance of its functions.



1

2

SEC. 14. There is authorized to be appropriated, out of

3

any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, such

4

sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this

5

Act.

88TH CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION

**S. 414**

**FEB 10 09 AM '63 A BILL**

**LEGISLATIVE COMMISSION** To create the Freedom Commission and the Freedom  
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By Mr. McNITT, Mr. DOUGLAS, Mr. CASE, Mr. DODD,  
Mr. SMITHERS, Mr. GOLDWATER, Mr. PROXMIRE,  
Mr. FONG, Mr. HICKENLOOPER, Mr. MILLER, Mr.  
KEATING, Mr. LATSCHER, and Mr. SCOTT

JANUARY 22 (legislative day, JANUARY 15), 1963  
Read twice and referred to the Committee on  
Foreign Relations

JAN 28 4 08 PM '63  
LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL